Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraphs [0059], [0060], and [0061] with the following rewritten paragraphs:

[0059] The main terminal 120 of FIG. 9 includes a transistor 130, a resistor R, a bridge diode 132, a switch 134, a signal checking unit 136, and first and second module jacks 138 and 140. Here, the signal checking unit 136 plays the role of the signal checking unit 80 of FIG. 6. The signal checking unit 136 checks if a switching request signal is received from the external terminal 124 via the second module jack 140, and generates a first control signal C1 in response to the result of the checking. Also, the signal checking unit 136 connects the second module jack 140 with the switch 13434. The switch 134 plays the role of the connection switching unit 84 of FIG. 6. Referring to FIGS. 6 and 9, oneOne side of the switch 134 connected to the bridge diode 132 corresponds to the second node N2, and the other side of the switch 134 connected to the signal checking unit 136 corresponds to the first node N1. In other words, in response to the selection signal S, the switch 134 disconnects the telephone network 122 from the external terminal 124 and instead connects the telephone network 122 to the main terminal 120. In FIG. 9, the switch 134 is illustrated in an off position. For example, the switch 134 is turned on when the telephone network 122 is in connection with the external terminal 124. If the loop voltage VLA (=VLB) generated when the external terminal 124 is in connection with the telephone network 122 can be kept constant even when the telephone network 12222 is connected to the main terminal 120 by the internal current flowing in the main terminal 120, the switch 134 is turned off so that the telephone network 122 is connected to the main terminal 120.

[0060] Referring to FIGS. 6 through 9, when the switch 134 is turned off (as illustrated in FIG. 9)At this time, the bridge diode 132 of the main terminal 120 is connected to the telephone network 122 via the first module jack 138 so as to extract a current with a constant polarity and output the extracted current to the transistor 130 and, for example, the first or second voltage detector 92 or 112 (FIGS. 7 and 8) of the internal current production unit 82 (FIG. 6) via an output port OUT4 (FIG. 9). Hence, the first or second voltage detector 92 or 112 receives the extracted current, which is output from the bridge diode 132 via the output port OUT4IN4, via the input port IN3 or IN5 and can read out a loop voltage from the extracted current.

[0061] As illustrated in FIG. 9, the~~The~~ transistor 130 has a collector in connection~~connected~~ to the extracted current with a constant polarity from~~extracted by~~ the bridge diode 132, and a base in connection~~connected~~ to the produced internal current via IN6. The resistor R is coupled between an emitter of the transistor 130 and a reference potential. In other words, if the internal current output from, for example, the first or second current controller 96 or 114 of the internal current production unit 82 via the output port OUT2 or OUT3 is received by the base of the transistor 130, the loop voltage VLA (=VLB) is kept constant even when the switch 134 is turned into an off state.